BACK IN THE STATE'S HISTORY

OF THE BUTTEPLACE OF THE PEW YORK CLINTONS.

steb-Irish Settlement Among the Datch of the Mudoon Valley-Ito Infucase on New York's Rictory-Runting for the Birthplaces of the Citatons-The Mountains, and How the Scotch-Irish Mare Followed them In this Country. Lerris BRITAIN, April 9.—The influence

of the Scotch-Irish race has been noted everyobserved its power. Pennsylvania bestoutest colony of this race, but regreets of it went to New England and pro-duced Horace Greeley in New Hampebire, the Becree B. McClellan in Connecticut. A late soilers in Massachusetts, and the father of the smallest races which went to that State was the Scotch, and that it had more influence was the Scotch. State than all the other races upon the State than all the other races put together. The district called Little Britain north of the Highlands of the Hudson Biver, was the seat of a small and effective solony of the North Irish, and some close in-gaines I was making upon the Clinton family guiries I was making upon the Clinton family sugged me, as soon as the frost was partly out of the ground, to come down from Albany to sewburgh, and there take a driver and burger in inspect the youthful haunts of De Witt Clinton; of George Clinton, his uncle; of Gen. james Clinton, the father of De Witt Clinton; and of Charles Clinton, the Irish emigrant took charge of this Saxo-Celtie foundation

in Dutch and English New York.

All persons natives of New York State, and al others adopted into this State, ought to sider some of the statements herein made sa matter ot soil patriotism. for amid much seal history in New York the general history of the State has been scurried over by the varicious multitude which hitherto has been



GEN. CLINTON. merely celonizing upon the one bay and river of our continent which sends its tides through the mountains sinte the great West. That great West so much talked about begins every-where else en the waters of the Ohio, but in the State of New York it is to be found hardly sixty miles north of New York city. In a to-

pographical point of view, he who resides at Newburgh. Poughkeepsis, and beyond is a Western man. When I came to Little Britain, on the north side of the New York Highlands, and only seven or eight miles back from the Hudson Biver I appreciated a fact which had hardly glimmered through my mind before, namely, that the Bevolutionary or insurgent Governor of the State of New York had been chosen in ifff at the adoption of our first Constitution, because he was a native and a resident of the fighland gate of the West, where might have

been expected to take place the real fight for the control of the Hudson River, and therefore the mastery of the West. A PERP AT NEW AINDSOR.
Within a few minutes after arriving at Newburgh I had taken a horse and buggy, and a

Jerseyman driver of a willing spirit was taking me along the dangerous ratiroad tracks to the settlement of New Winds r. hardly two miles south of Newburgh. This was long the rival otch-Irieh element back in Little Britain. Now New Windsor is nothing but a brickmaking town with a ruined look. A part of it lies flat to the river, and the rest of it rises up steep hill which has two streets. At the rise of these streets upon the flat is a little tavern called the Clinton House. It looked like the pictures in the old histor-

seal collections of Clinton's reputed birthplace; woden house, with a porch in front of the main story overhanging the stone cellar. This forgotten town of New Windsor was laid out in 1749, and Charles Clinton. the

Scotch-Irish immigrant, was its clerk and surveyor. The same offices were held in 1772 by James Clinton, who succeeded his father. The Scotch-Iri-h, whose chief motive for migrating had been the breaking up of their industries by the Engish subsequent to the accossion of the Oranze, and Hanoverian houses, begas to manufacture glass at New Windsor, and until 1800 it was as large as Newburgh. Its proprietors made the mistake of closing up the river front and refusing to stand taxation for turnpikes. Newburgh, therefore, which was founded in the main by the German element of Palatines, shot ahead, and is now a place of perhaps 35,000 inhabitants. As late as 1775 the most important ferry north of the Bighlands was at New Windsor, and here Morgan and his riflemen coming from western Pennsylvania, Marylan t, and Virginia took the while Washington was besieging Gage.

About 1760 Charles Clinton, the immigrant.

ighlands was at New Windsor, and here organ and his ridemen coming from western smastywaita Maryland, and Virginia took the shurad course north of the South Mountain, and researed over to Fishkill on their march ward Boston was besiening Gaze.

Maryland School was besiening Gaze.

About 1760 Charles Clinton, the immigrant, at up a house, barn &c., in New Windsor, and this house was transferred to his son, assas, the American Major-General, father and heart and began to keep house still be a superior of the stranger of th James, the American Major-General, father and son having been "Clerks to the Proprie-

ing Washington to a civil and military distatorship in the interests of his army companions. John Armatrong came from Carlisis, Pa., the seat of his family and the Londonderry of his race in the New World. The Armatrongs were as numerous as the Ulintons and active in the Revolution: the Scotch-Irish backwoodsmen inheriting, the nowerful tradition against the English were among the first ogive the mystical impulses of distance and positiveness to the American cause. When they marched, by the straight acumen of the forester, to Boston by the back of the Highlands, they dropped insensibly upon this little nest of their compatriots in the mountains of New York. In the course of time liajo, Armatrong removed to the State of New York, married into the Livingston family, and became an atable competitor of De Witt Clinton for President of the United States, having been, indeed, preferred to his brotherin-inw. Clinton, by that astute manager of our politics, Ambrose Sponcer. The Spencers and Clintons took different courses to get rid of Madison, and while Mr. Van Buren and others adhered to De Witt Clinton as the available person to achieve that result in 1812. Ambrose Spencer, who had married De Witt Clinton's sister for a second wife, considered Agmstrong the pest backed New Yorker to do the work. Chief Justice Spencer came from Columbia county where the Livingstons had their maner and family power, and may have had calculations and objects of his .wn in thus discriminating against his brother-in-law.



and entitled to the treatment of a prisoner of war, he was carried along on the retreat and hanged. According to the Tory accounts Olinton hanged a good many people at Kingston, where he held a goot of drum-head court.

At Little Britain Square Major Armstrong is said to have written his Newburgh letters in what was called the Falls House. Any one coming to this spot with a thread of history in his memory could at once see how the dublous American cause in the State of New York had picked he Governor from this gateway neurest to the Highlands, where he could communicae with the southern colonies back of the monitain wall and with New England by the Fishkill ferry.

George Clinton was almost the only Revolutionary Governor who bore arms and fought with all the vigor of a leading officer. The other State Governors in the Revolutionary period were in the main civilians like Trumbull, Hancock, Jefferson, Mickean, and William Livingston. It was his prowess in war which brought Clinton so eminently forward as the combetitor of Gen, Washington himself when that war had closed.

The Bull-Clinton House.

Passing this hollow and church, we went on

The state of the control of the cont As I stood upon the spot where had been the study and the parlor of the Clintons. I looked again at the sharp-out gap at the Hudson Hiver nine or ten miles away, and at the bounding Blue Mountain which by a skin went over there and travelled toward New England, like a linger board toward Beston and Bunker Hill, and I saw again in the well-settled though primitive-looking country to the north and west where this local valley sloped upward the tops of the western mountain showing a softer blue, fifteen or twenty miles away.

It required no great effort quickly to assemble in the mind upon this spottshe drama of the Clinton family. Education was the principal seed they brought with them. The Fresbyterlan church discarded the idea of inspiration or a call to preach the gospel, and hence educated its ministry, and then educated ministers made education the life of their congregations. Hence, though living in this remote rustle spot. Charles Clinton educated his sons. He belonged to a race which had to confront and at times dely the vast majority of the Irish people among whom they had been settled. The name of "Little Britain" sufficiently shows how they loved the British name after having been long itured to Irish life, and when they came to America the Scotch-Irish transferred that name to most of the localities they satiled in: in their paradise of Penasylvain you will find such names as Little Britain. New Britain, London Britain, London derry, New London, &c. The meaning of Little Britain in America, as in Ireland, was a miniature British Protestant community, the frontier or colony of the greater Britain of King James. Cromwell, and Ireton.

There is a legendary history of the Clinton family set down in all their lives, which may or may not have historical authenticity but the lives of the American Clintons would indicate a consistency with that tegend. It is that the family was of Norman origin, connected with the family of the Farlor Lincoln, and that a Clinton took the side of Charles I, and that while in S

claimed to have come from Grootheit, near Essens, is Westphalls, where they were salicing or canal boatmen, pregnostical of De Witt Clinton's great work on the Eric Canal. Old Farmer De Witt, who claimed to be a unnection of the great De Witts who lost their lives by mob violence in Holland, used to say that, since he had nine sons and one daughter. I have nine sons and each son has a sister. It was this only daughter who married James Clinton, and the people of Uister county claim that De Witt Clinton was born at Nasanock.

The public has lost sight of James Clinton, but he was in his day a strong figure. He had control of that portion of Sullivan's army which assembled on the Mchawk, crossed to Otsego Lake, and, proceeding down the Sustantons forever. The Scotch-Irish element in his character caused him to take unbrage at being slighted in promotion, and he left the military service. A geniter element in his nature was indisposition to politics and its broils. So his brother George took civil as well as military control of New York State, and yet George Clinton had probably a greater successor in his brother? son.

Unde and rephew were both aspirants for the Presidency. Though George Clinton was deprived of the succession by the Virginia school for which he had fought so many battles in New York, aided by his nephew De Witt, to break up Aaron Burr and the Livingstons, yet immediately after his death De Witt Clinton ran against Madison for the Presidency, and received an extraordinary vote considering that time. George Clinton from an early period became hostile to Jefferson and to Madison. Though he was not an advocate of the Constitution which deprived him of great powers in New York, alded by his nephew De Witt, to break up Aaron Burr and the Livingstons, yet immediately after his death De Witt Clinton was the administrator thereupon. A singular closeness of dates marks the climatic events in the story of this family.

George Clinton was emphatically the lather of New York State, and De Witt Clinton was the

While he lived he virus wisdom and valor
While he lived he virus wisdom and valor
Wore the pride the creament, and
and when he died he left an illustrious instance and
anample of a well-spent life, worthy of all imitation.
This monument is affectionately dedicated by his
children. Gerry's monument—his short-lived successor—was erected at the expense of Congress.

George Alphro Townsond.

Mother of Eighteen Cuitdren. From the Glube Democrat. Mastinsville. Ind., April 1.—Sixty of the descendants of Mrs. Buth Vogles gathered at her home in this city to-day to celebrate the 7th anniversary of her birth. Mrs. Vogles is the mother of sighteen children.

GREAT MEN OF THE PAST. ting Anocdotes of Charles Sameor

Matt Carpenter, and Recese Conkilag— The "Hole-in-the-Wall," Where Baniel Webster Kept a Bottle, Although He was a Member of the Congressional Temperance Society—Why Gov, Briggs of Massachusetts Never Wore a Cellar, WASHINGTON, March 28.-Now that states men have ceased to crowd the Cap ridors the regular employees of the Senate enjoy getting together to while away the long hours of semi-idleness by swapping stories of

"Charles Summer," said an old stager to-day,
"was the personification of Senatorial dignity. and he rarely if ever unbent. Always dressed with elegance, he was invariably in his seat at the opening of the session, and during the hours that the Senate was sitting he never allowed himself to be called out of the chamber. It made no difference whether the person who sent in his card was a powerful constituent er one of those foreigners of distinction who sought to renew a friendship formed abroad. The utmost that the Massachusetts Benator would yield was to put his head out at the door and say to the waiting visitor. I shall be pleased to see you at my lodgings after the Senate has adjourned.'
The records show that, save when kept away by illness caused by Brooks's blows, Sumner never missed a roll call. He never read newspapers in the Senate, never allowed any one to write his name on a frank, never would lunch in the Capitol, and if any one brought for his signature a paper not connected with his Sen-atorial duties he would refuse to sign it.

"One day a lady from Boston asked me to take photographs of Benator Sumner and Sen-ator Matt Carpenter to those gentlemen and ask for their autographs. Knowing Sumner's habits I demurred, but the lady said she was to leave town by an afternoon train and could not wait to call on the Senator at his hotel. So I said I would try. Going down on the floor of the Senate I handed the photograph to Sum-ner and told the tale of the Boston lady's admiration, of her early departure, and all that Sumner took the photograph, held it out at arm's length, looked at it critically, and then handed it back to me. saying. 'I do not recognize the picture, sir.' That was the end of it. With Matt Carpen-ter I had better luck. The Wisconsin Senator also examined with care his alleged likeness and seizing a quill pen he scrawled all over the lower part of the photograph. 'This is a bad picture of Matt Carpenter.' Then breaking into a great laugh at his own joke he returned the photograph, while the other Sena-tors looked around to see who was the dis-

turber of the peace.
"At his house or his rooms Summer was approachable by any one who had business with him, and no colored person in distress ever went to him in vain. One day he tottered into the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and asked for Col. French. The Colonel was out. 'You will say to him when he re-turns.' said Mr. Sumner to me. 'that Senator Summer has come here from his sick chamber on behalf of Kate Dodson.' Mrs. Dodson was the colored woman in charge of the women's retiring room. She had got into trouble and had been discharged, but Sumner's call re-stored her name to the rolls.

"One of the most effective speeches Sumner ever made in the Senate was also one of the shortest. The question of national cemeteries for Union -oldiers was up, and Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey had sent to the deak an amendment providing for separate burying places for white and for colored troops. Mr. Sumper arose and in his most impressive offered by the distinguished Senator from New Jersey is another of those compromises with human rights.' That was all, but the way Sumner's rich voice dwelt on the last four words was enough. The amendment met ignominious failure.

"Senator Frelinghuysen drafted the consti-tution of the Congressional Temperance Society, which still lives on one Sunday evening of each year. Lewis Cass was the first President of the society, and he himself was a tec-totaller, although one of Sumner's Paris letters praises the wines Cass set before his guests while he was Minister to France. Daniel Webster was one of the distinguished members of the society, notwithstanding the

the 'hole-in-the-wall.'
"I remember very well the hole-in-the-wall, which formerly took the place of the present Senate restaurant. The room, which is now used by the library of Congress, opens off the stairway leading to the dome, across from the Supreme Court. A single narrow window

opens on the same court, which now gives light to the Committee on Woman Suffrage. In olden times a Southern darkey, named Carter pre-ided over the bole-in-in-suffrage. In olden times a Southern darkey, named Carter pre-ided over the bole-in-in-suffrage. In the pre-ided over the bole-in-in-suffrage and manufactured sandwiches. Up stairs he had a set of shelves, on which stood row upon row of black bottles, each distance of the course of the suffrage of the being dirawn with the unnest strictness. When a person presented himself for refreshment, the napkin, the sandwich, and the glass of water would be arranged with despatch, and then would come the invariable laquiry: To which bottle has you access, sab?

"One of the most vikorous and member of Congress from that State. In his time Gov. Briggs was as famous as Jerry Simpson is to-day, Indeed, Gov. Briggs seccentricity was patent while that of the gentleman from Medicipe Lodge is latent, Gov. Briggs were no collar, although he was strupulously nest in his personal appearance. It seems that sheet of the summary of the strict of the summary of the summ



WARNING BELL OF SPRING.

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA,

Guaranteed Purely Vegetable and Harmicas.

WONDERFUL

The Great Strengthener of the Nerves. The Finest of all Stomach Medicines. The Best Blood Tonic and Invigorator in the World.

Sure Restorer from Weakness. Perfect Regulator of Liver and Bowels.

Are you nervous, restless, trita-Do you get nervous easily, lose your nerve?

Does your heart paipitate, your limbs tremble? Do you pass sleepless nights, wake tired mornings?

Have you strange, faint feelings, loss of memory?

The Dr. Greene's Hervers.

Do you feel blue, have sense of anxiety, foreboding?

Use Dr. Greene's Hervers.

TO CONTAIN ANY POISONOUS DRUG WEATEVER. Any druggist who says otherwise is guilty of malicious falsehood and criminal libel, and information, is selicited which will lead to his detection and prosecution to the full extent of the law.

was the last time he attempted to rush in where only Senators dare to tread.

"Senator Conkling always gave a day's notice when he intended to make a speech, and he was aure to be greeted with packed galleries. At five minutes to 12 he would enter the chamber by the door at the Vice-President's right and cross to his seat. His entrance was a signal for applause from the galleries, which was none the less appreciated because it was unnoticed by the Senator. Conkling had the same power over an audience that a great actor has—a power over the emotions rather than over the intellect. Today those about the Senate who remember him shake their heads despairingly and say, 'Ah, but Conkling was a great man!" FROM A BILLIARD BALL INTO A BUTTOM.

PROTOGRAPHIC FOUCHERS.

that Their Contracts are Fulfilled. Some of the big mercantile firms that rely largely upon liberal advertising for their patronage." said a big bill poster. " go to great ex-pense to attract attention. The cost of advertising with them is not ilmited to the mere payment of the newspapers, painters. bill posters, and others who undertake to display their announcements; but there are a number of necessary expenses incidental to these which are by no means small items in the total expenditure. Many employ men to originate striking forms of advertisements, and the demand for men of special genius in that direc-tion is so great that very large salaries are offered them. Some of these firms, especially those who deal in patent medicines, employ a tracts for displaying before the public their advertisements are carried out as agreed. This

man has to do a great deal of travelling. "One of the forms of advertising, which is extensively indulged in by these firms, is the painting of signs on the fences and rocks along the lines of the railroads which enter this town. In making a contract with a bill poster, who usually does this work, the firm specifies the style and size of the signs it wants and the places in which it wants them displayed. The bill poster then sends out his men, presumably to fulfil the terms of the contract; but these men travel over hundreds of miles of territory. and the question arises. How can the firm be certain that its provisions have been properly carried out? It is impossible for the members of the firm to spend time in going over all these miles personally, and, as a result, they have to employ a man who can do it for them.

This man can do little else.
"If the firm would rest content with his as-"If the firm would rest content with his assurances his labor would be comparatively light, but one of the first principles of a big mercantile firm seems to be that, so far as possible, the assertions of an employee should be supported by material proof. It would, of course, be possible for the man who undertakes this work to defraud the firm by conspiring with the bill poster, and, to provent this possible collusion, a novel form of proof that the work has been properly done has been devised. The firm's agent follows in the footsters of the bill poster's workmen. He is provided with a camera and he photographs everyone of the firm signs. As each photograph takes in not only the sign but the surrounding scenery, the firm is of course convinced that the number of signs contracted for have been duly made, and also that they are in the places designated by it. These photographs are kept until the terms of the contract have expired, and frequently one firm will have a collection of thousands of photographs of a particular sign, in the background of which will be different kinds of scenery."

A Little Georgia Volcano.

From the Attenta Constitution.

ELLIJAY, Ga., April 1.—Mr. Henry Gartrell. living about ten miles from this place, says there is a tree on the monntain above the large cliff of marble on the line of the Marietta and North Georgie Railroad that has been burning for five months, and was still burning on Sunday, when he visited the place.

The latter part of last October the woods were being burnt off, and an eld hollow tree caught fire. About three weeks thereafter he saw the fire and supposed some tramp had made it. He found that the tree had been almost consumed, and the ground appeared to be ablaze. He has watched it continuously ever since and can see the fire better on a rainy night.

On Sunday he took a long rod of iron and some water and poured the water in the hole but it did not extinguish it. He then ran his iron rod down about five feet through the cinders and got some out. The whole mass is the hole is red hot, and the material, when taken out, is very much like abop cinders, but after being exposed for a few hours it slacks like lime if a very strong with alkal, and a realized. From the Atlanta Constitution.

Are you weak, tired, without am-bition or energy? Use Dr. Greener Herrera Is your blood poor, your vitality Are you bloodless, thin, and want to grow stout?

Use Dr. Greene's Hervara.

Do you have headache, distinct dull-feeling head?

Use Dr. Greene's Servers. Do you have dyspopsia, indiges-tion, gas, bloating?

dered, bowels constinuted? Use Dr. Greene's Nervura. Mr. Dr. Greene of 25 West leth st., New York, the well-known specialist in the cure of all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, can be con-suited FREH OF CHARGE, personally or by letter.

Are you billous, your kidneys disor-

Sufferers at a distance should send a description of their cases by mail. Send for symptom blank.

The Shining Everies Have a Brief But Active Existence, How many persons who wield a billiard one are aware of the time, trouble, and expense of making the ivory spheres? The billiard ball, in its natural state, is the principal means of

defence for an elephant. In time the elephant falls a victim to the venturesome hunter, and he parts with his tusks, which are the most valuable of all his possessions to commerce. Most of the tusks find their way to London. which is the great sales mart for ivory. There twice a year-spring and fall-the buyers of ivory gather. the finer kinds are suitable for making billiard

balls. The best comes from the small tusks, which are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter at the thicke-t end. These are sawed into blocks, each section being large enough to allow ef the turning of a single ball.

The factories devoted to the billiard ball industry in this country usually receive the 'very' in this shape. the sections being marked se that the turners know from what part of the tusk each piece comes from, and in this 'vy can calculate as to its grain and quality. It takes a long time to produce a perfect ball, and only skilled labor is employed.

The exact centre of the ball is first discovered by means of measurement. The block is then placed in a seeket, and one half of the ball is turned by an instrument made of the finest and sharpest edged steel. The half-turned ball is then hung up in a net for a short while, then the second half is turned, and the ball hung up as before in a room, the temperature of which is kept at from 60° to 70°. The roughly turned ball is kept in this position for about a year. Then comes the polishing, whitening, &c. A great deal of hard rubbing is also necessary, as the ball before being used should be near a certain weight as possible, and measure 2% inches in diameter. It has been found impossible to get two balls exactly the same weight, very often they will be heavier on one side than on the other, and frequently they split right through the earne. This is due to decay.

In the window of one of the large manufactories of billiard balls in this city lies a tusk about two feet long. It was purchased some years ago, and while being sawed in two the saw came in contact with an obstruction. If proved to be a rifie builst, which had penetrated the siephant when quite young, for the whole inside of the tusk had a decayed appearance.

The price of ivery for making billiard balls has greatly increased within the past few years, and the demand excuseds the supply. The Brunswick-Balke Billiard Commany have offered \$10.000 for a perfect substitute for ivery ball. Not until afte balls. The best comes from the small tusks. which are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter at the

this the balls should be kept at as even a temperature as possible.

When a billiard ball is first used it occupies the first rank. A crack may soon be exposed and then it is returned to the factory. The nick is shaved off, and it comes back slightly smaller in size. It may then find its way into some second-rate billiard room. After some more hard usage it is again returned to the factory and comes forth sgain much reduced in size and probably becomes a cus ball in pool. After it is found to be practically useless for the purposes for which it was originally made. It is bought by dealers in bone and ivory, and the balls are then turned into buttons or they are burned and used in the making of ivory black.

Be Careful!

A sore or an ulcer that regists ordinary treatment is a very serious matter. It is either of a cancerous nature, or it is the re-sult of a very bad condition of the blood. Den't tamper with M. Take

The Great Blood Remedy.

S. S. S. and got rid of th Pon't bell of Columbus, Ga., Nev. Peace & Camp-bell of Columbus, Ga., written: "A woman with a cancerous ulcer of years' standing, and five inches in diameter, has been entirely relieved by six bottles of Swift's Specific. I consider its effects wonderful-almost miraculeus." is the record of

8. 8. 8. Books on Blood and Skin diseases for